

A Cough That Lasts

And will not yield to ordinary remedies must have special treatment

Hayes' Healing Honey

**Stops The Tickle
Heals The Throat
Cures The Cough**

Wonderfully effective in the treatment of Coughs, but if the Cough is deep-seated and the Head or Chest is sore, a penetrating salve should be applied. This greatly helps any cough syrup in curing Coughs and Colds.

A FREE BOX OF

GROVE'S O-PEN-TRATE SALVE

(Opens the Pores and Penetrates)

For Chest Colds, Head Colds, and Croup.

Is enclosed with every bottle of HAYES' HEALING HONEY. This is the only cough syrup on the market with which this additional treatment is given. The Salve is also very valuable as a Germicide for the Nose and Throat. You get both remedies for the price of one. 35c.

Sold by all Druggists. If your Druggist should not have it in stock, he will order it from his nearest Wholesale Druggist.

Made, Recommended and Guaranteed to the Public

by PARIS MEDICINE COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Grove's Tasteless Chili Tonic

Dry.

"How did you like the Intuquet?"
"Not very much. The meal was as dry as the speeches."

EAT A TABLET!
DYSPEPSIA GONE

PAPE'S DIAPEPSIN INSTANTLY
RELIEVES SOUR, GASSY OR
ACID STOMACHS.

When meals hit back and your stomach is sour, acid, gassy, or you feel full and bloated. When you have heavy lumps of pain or headache from indigestion. Here is instant relief!



Just as soon as you eat a tablet or two of Pape's Diapepsin all the dyspepsia, indigestion and stomach distress ends. These pleasant, harmless tablets of Pape's Diapepsin never fail to make upset stomachs feel fine at once, and they cost very little at drug stores. Adv.

A Question.

"Well, it's neither here nor there."
"Then where in blazes is it?"—Chicago Daily News.

Whenever there is a tendency to constipation, sick headache or biliousness, take a cup of Gardol Tea. All day long. Adv.

Heard This One—Late!

"Ladies and gentlemen, I shall now sing you this mournful little ditty entitled, 'Mother's Hair Has Turned to Silver Since Father Lost His Gold.'"

PHYSICIAN WAS IN
SERIOUS CONDITION

**Dr. Farnsworth Gives Doan's
Credit for His Wonder-
ful Recovery.**

Dr. T. G. Farnsworth, 76 S. Kansas St., Buchanan, W. Va., retired physician of over forty years' experience, ex-State Congressman, ex-City Mayor and ex-County Health Officer, praises Doan's Kidney Pills. Here is Dr. Farnsworth's experience as he tells it: "It was just a few years after my retiring from practicing medicine that I found I was afflicted with severe disorder of the kidneys and bladder. I grew steadily worse, and sometimes I was unable to get around at all. The kidney secretions were retarded and so painful in passing I would cry out in misery. I was in a frightful condition. After I had lost hope in other remedies, Doan's Kidney Pills were brought to my attention and I tried them. I soon noticed a change for the better. I used several boxes and they cured me completely. Never in my practice did I know a remedy that would accomplish what Doan's Kidney Pills did, and I give them my heartiest endorsement."



Dr. Farnsworth

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
POSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Bronchial Troubles

Soothe the irritation and you relieve the distress. Do both quickly and effectively by using promptly a dependable remedy—

PISO'S

NEAR MIRACLE WROUGHT
ON SOUTHERN FARMS

SOUTH AFRICA AS NEW COUNTRY



GREATER AND MORE EFFICIENT SOUTH CATTLE INDUSTRY



THE FARMERS' BOYS' CLUBS



TYPICAL FARM SCENE OF THE NEW SOUTH

MORE FOOD IN THE SOUTH.

Before the war the South annually imported about \$800,000,000 worth of corn, hay, grains, mixed feed, flour, meat and meat products, dairy products, poultry and poultry products, and canned goods. The emergency work of the United States department of agriculture has emphasized intensive home production with the result that 15 Southern states produced 141,787,000 bushels more corn in 1918 than they harvested in 1909. The 11 states comprising the cotton belt produced 135 per cent more wheat in 1918 than in 1909. These same states during the same period increased their oats crop 133 per cent; their hay yield 128 per cent; Irish potatoes 137 per cent, and sweet potatoes, 67 per cent.

(Prepared by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.)



THE AGRICULTURAL South of today is as different from the Dixieland of 1910 as the industries and experienced hands of skilled agricultural workers can make it. A near miracle has been performed. Thousands of acres that were running wild in weeds and brush are now productive of profitable crops of corn, wheat, oats, hay, cotton, tobacco, potatoes, vegetables and truck crops. Sections that formerly had never exported a carload of cattle, hogs, or sheep are now extensive producers of mutton, beef, pork, wool, and dairy products. Families which formerly lived a drear life of meager existence are now not only enjoying plenty of the staples but also many of the luxuries of country life.

How was that revolution effected? How was a mirage transformed into an actuality in the Southland? The war presented the opportunity for reformation along agricultural lines due to the unlimited demand on the American food store houses. The second reason is because the United States department of agriculture and the state agricultural colleges, through the medium of 1,500 county agents, located in the 15 states from Texas to Oklahoma and from Florida to Maryland, have been steadily urging farmers to increase crop production; to practice better farming methods; to maintain more live stock; and to produce in the South the majority of what food the South annually consumes, utilizing cotton as the leading surplus cash crop.

Heretofore the South has been the Eden of the one-crop, one-season cotton farming corporation. The negro farmers have raised cotton largely to the exclusion of all other money crops. Then they have "about faced" and converted their cotton money into imported beans, bacon, and bread at the local supply stores. In view of this prevalent and traditional practice of buying instead of raising the bulk of food, the United States department of agriculture operated under severe handicaps when it began food work south of the Mason and Dixon line.

Great credit is given to the county agents, who have not only shown Southern farmers in 15 states how to raise and produce vegetables, truck crops, field crops and meat products, but have been successful in getting the farmers to raise such products on a large scale. Despite the fact that the record price of cotton has operated against the popularity of other crops, the average farmer backed up the food program. Southern farmers and townsmen raised plenty of potatoes, as well as sorghum for syrup, in their home gardens. The farmers increased their production of small grains, corn, hay, peanuts, velvet beans, soy beans, cowpeas, as well as meat, milk and eggs.

For example, during 1918 Alabama increased its production of potatoes 68 per cent; cotton, 30 per cent; hay, 12 per cent; oats, 8 per cent; hogs, 21 per cent; sheep, 19 per cent; and sweet potatoes, 7 per cent, over the yields of 1917.

The South has been a heavy buyer of hay, the majority of her yearly forage coming from the Western states. The services of the Southern county agents have increased the local hay production to the extent that Alabama produced 1,293,000 tons of hay during the year 1918, as compared with 106,000 tons in 1909. During the period from 1909 to 1918, Georgia increased hay production 426 per cent; North Carolina, 183 per cent; Florida, 262 per cent; and South Carolina, 253 per cent. According to recent crop estimates the hypothetical value of the farm crops of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, and South Carolina, amounted to \$830,213,000 in 1909 and \$2,106,386,000 in 1917, an increase of 250 per cent.

It is only logical that as the production of corn and hay increases in the Southern states, the numbers of hogs and cattle raised and kept show corresponding gains. The razor-back hog has been traditional of the South since the Civil war, but of late years these native rustlers have been replaced by well-finished porkers of desirable conformation and breeding which are more economical in the manufacture of pork under Southern conditions than are the grain-fed hogs of the corn belt in middle Western territory.

According to recent estimates by the bureau of

crop estimates, there are 65,000,000 hogs in the United States, of which 20,000,000 animals or 30.5 per cent, are on farms in the six corn belt states of Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Ohio, and Ohio, while 21,750,000 porkers or 33.4 per cent, are located in the 15 Southern states, and the remaining 23.5 per cent are distributed over the remaining 27 states of the Union. Under present conditions the South ranks second only to the corn belt as the leading pork producing section of the country. The remarkable fact about the growth of the hog business in the cotton states is that it has developed rapidly during the last five years as a direct result of the untiring efforts of county agents to popularize pork production. Characteristically the South is the ideal livestock section of this country and present indications are that it is valuable to come into its own.

Indicative of the rapid rise of the pork industry, 17 counties of southern Alabama, although they did not ship to market a single carload of hogs during the year 1912-1913, marketed 2,352 carloads of hogs during the period from April 1, 1917, to April 1, 1918. Mississippi exported 7,244 hogs in 1914 while in 1917 she disposed of 88,730 fat porkers, an increase of 1,224 per cent. For the most part the Southern hogs are developed inexpensively on such forage crops as soy beans, peanuts, cowpeas, chufas, potatoes, native grasses and clover, while corn is used as a finish feed to firm, compact and "bloom" the flesh to the desirable market quality.

The hog supply has developed with the increase in corn production. In 1908 North Carolina raised 34,000,000 bushels of corn, while in 1918 it harvested 64,360,000 bushels and fattened 1,500,000 hogs. Georgia produced approximately 29,475,000 bushels more corn in 1918 than in 1909, and during 1918 harvested 2,507,000 hogs. Similarly in the case of the other Southern states, increased yields of corn and pork have been intimately related, while the exigencies of war-time production have speeded up the farmers and, largely in accord with high market values, have expedited pork manufacture. Similarly, as a result of greater hay production, more cattle have been kept in the South. In 1914 Mississippi marketed only 86,229 fat cattle, while in 1916 it shipped 156,257 animals to the St. Louis market, an increase of 181 per cent. During 1915 Mississippi farmers sold 6,850 head of sheep in St. Louis, while in 1917 they shipped 15,917 sheep to the same market, an increase of 232 per cent.

Reports show 1,470,408 women actively engaged in regular and emergency war work in the Southern states during 1917, while 980,272 girls assisted along similar lines; a total of 2,000,213 women and girls worked to help win the war by gardening, poultry production, canning and drying fruits, vegetables and meats, butter making and cheese making. Their achievements are partially pictured in 200,000,000 cans of fruits and vegetables now awaiting consumption in Southern store-rooms and pantries. Impartial opinion states that during the last 12 months the Southern states have canned and preserved 500 per cent more fruits and vegetables than in any similar period in the last half century.

The 62,227 women enrolled in 3,872 Southern clubs recently have put up 34,968,677 cans of vegetables and fruits worth over \$7,000,000. In addition they have prepared over 2,750 tons of dried fruits and vegetables, and brined, pickled and stored 500 additional tons of vegetables. The 73,306 Southern girls engaged in regular club work raised and canned 8,882,000 cans of vegetables worth \$1,500,000, as well as canning an additional 3,961,000 containers of fruits and vegetables which they did not raise themselves.

Boys' club work has also developed on an amazing scale because of the persevering and conscientious work of the county agents. During 1917

the enrollment of boys with respect to the branch of farming was as follows: Corn 40,394; pigs, 31,375; poultry 11,633; cotton, 5,207; miscellaneous, 4,067; potatoes, 3,441; peanuts, 3,157; and grain sorghum, 2,126. These numbers were greatly increased during 1918, while an additional 400,000 boys added in emergency work. The average yield of corn of the boys' clubs was 47.95 bushels per acre. Thousands of purchased pigs have been distributed among the playground members. The boys' club work is stimulating the attendance of farm boys at agricultural colleges. In one Southern state, during 1917, 218 club boys entered the State Agricultural college.

Under the supervision of the Southern county agents, 90,725 adult farmers conducted farming demonstrations in 1917. The 1918 figures are not yet available—on 501,729 acres of corn, 156,690 acres of wheat, 68,703 acres of rice, 77,397 acres of soy beans, 56,448 acres of velvet beans, 41,235 acres of alfalfa, 109,505 acres of peanuts, 14,800 acres of Irish potatoes, 11,178 acres of sweet potatoes and 264,741 acres of miscellaneous forage crops for hay and soil improvement purposes.

Approximately 630,000 fruit trees in Southern farm orchards are yielding more fruit of better quality as the result of intensive spraying and pruning demonstrations conducted by the county agents. The county agents also had charge of feeding demonstrations with 18,508 head of beef cattle as well as 30,641 hogs. In addition they assisted in the importation of 58,007 beef cattle for breeding purposes, while they aided in building 2,296 dipping vats and 5,517 sties. They instructed 56,001 farmers how to care for farm manure; they conducted 25,008 lime demonstrations; they advised 156,804 farmers concerning the use of commercial fertilizer; they furnished building plans for 3,028 farm buildings; they installed 1,753 home water systems; they supervised 28,812 tilling demonstrations and 20,429 tree-planting demonstrations, and directed 215,654 home gardens. Southern county agents visited 885,000 farms and received 762,207 callers at their offices or homes. They delivered addresses at 78,006 meetings attended by 3,880,000 people.

TAUGHT TO READ AT THREE.

Here is the story of how an ingenious mother taught her little son to read before he could talk or walk properly. Although not three, he can now read with accuracy and ease, yet a normal baby. In fact, any boy or girl could be similarly taught.

In this particular case the child began to notice the larger headlines in newspapers and to ask in baby language what they were. The letter H was pointed out to him, and for a time he was content to look for this. Next his mother taught him R and A, these being selected as sufficiently different from H to avoid confusion. The idea of the letters was thus grasped, and it was easy to teach the boy the entire remaining alphabet.

Then his mother began to print letters for him, when he asked for pictures on pieces of paper. This was called drawing. Gradually she combined the letters in words suited to his experience, such as "horse" and "dog." Sometimes he tried to draw the letters himself, achieving quite a creditable H at twenty-six months. Also an occasional A, F, E, O and Z.

Gradually small letters instead of capitals were drawn for the words he recognized, and soon he knew that "dog" and "DOG" meant the same. Small cards were used instead of bits of paper, the words being drawn at the top. Thus, step by step, he was taught the appearance of words and letters, until one day his mother took him on her lap and read a simple story to him, pointing to each word, the appearance of which had already been impressed on his mind by the card system.

This reading was continued for some time. Then one evening his mother said, "You read a story to father," and the boy, pronouncing each word without error, slowly, and with proper intonation, read six lines of simple words without a mistake.

NO RELIEF.

"Won't you be glad when no more of your private letters are opened by the censor?"
"I don't know about that. My wife is still of the job."

MOTHERS
TO BE

Should Read Mrs. Monahan's
Letter Published by
Her Permission.

Mitchell, Ind.—"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound helped me so much during the time I was looking forward to the coming of my little one that I am recommending it to other expectant mothers. Before taking it, sometimes I suffered with neuralgia so badly that I thought I could not live, but after taking three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was entirely relieved of neuralgia. I had gained in strength and was able to go around and do all my housework. My baby when seven months old weighed 19 pounds and I feel better than I have for a long time. I never had any medicine do me so much good."—Mrs. PEARL MONAHAN, Mitchell, Ind.



Good health during maternity is a most important factor to both mother and child, and many letters have been received by the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., telling of health restored during this trying period by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

One Way.

"This letter, setting, laid it a nail."

"It surely is, but how can you stop it?"

"If I had the power I'd pass a law that a man should not write anything unless he was on the grand jury."

When Baby Is Teething
GIVE HER PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND
It soothes the gums and relieves the pain. Put it in the bottle.

SUPERSTITION HARD TO DOWN

Quaint Beliefs in Reference to Wedding Customs That Prevail in This and Other Countries.

There are more superstitions in reference to the marriage ceremony than in reference to any other in common life. They refer to such matters as the clothes to be worn by the bride, to the year, month and day of the wedding. In Sweden it is believed that if a girl is fond of cats she will not be an old maid. We should expect the opposite.

One of our correspondents says that it is ill luck for a bride to see her face in a glass before the wedding. Another that a wedding postponed too long had luck. There must be held a wedding and get some of the cake. The pins used in the dress of the bride at her wedding must be all thrown away; if returned by the bridesmaids they will not marry before Whit Sunday. A girl must beware of being three times a bridesmaid, for she never will be a bride.

It augurs ill for a wedding if a bride does not weep profusely. No witch can shed more than three tears, and those from her left eye only. A suspicious flood of tears gives assurance to the husband that the lady has not pledged her truth to Satan and is no witch.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

A Sense of Humor.

Mrs. Fetherbed could hardly contain herself until her husband came home, to tell him the exciting joke on the janitor.

"He's just found out why we had no heat in the flat last winter," she chirruped as she met her husband at the door.

"Why?" asked Fetherbed.
"He wanted to burn some papers this morning and discovered there's no furnace in the building."

As always—
food will
play a big
part
"As a man
eats,
so is he."
Grape-Nuts
a food for
body and
brain
(Contains the
building phos-
phates of the
grain)
"There's a Reason"